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put their faith in material things, and rise to a simpler and saner plane of living; the middle classes and the poor must give up their envy and snobbish imitation of the false and degrading standards of the opulent classes; and all must learn the elementary lesson that the path to achievements worth while leads through the field of hard and honest labour, not of lucky 'deals' or gouging of the neighbour, and that the only life worth living is that in which one's cherished wants are few, simple, and noble. For the adoption and pursuit of these ideals the most necessary requisite is a revival of genuine religion" (pp. 432-3).

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An Introduction to Social Psychology. By CHARLES A. ELLWOOD. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1917.)

Social Diagnosis. By MARY E. RICHMOND. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1917.)

Criminal Sociology. By ENRICO FERRI, translated by Joseph I. Kelly and John Lisle. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1917.)

It is seldom that three books of more interest to the student of applied sociology have appeared within the same year than those which are noticed here. The most general in its nature, and the one which will perhaps make an appeal to the largest number of readers, is *An Introduction to Social Psychology*. In this book Professor Ellwood makes a study of the forces which hold society together, which control its growth and lead to change. The three main divisions of the book are, therefore, the nature of social unity, the nature of social continuity and social change. This last section is sub-divided into social change under normal conditions and under abnormal conditions.

In accounting for the forces which control society, the author does not overlook either environment or heredity, instinct or habit, but lays particular weight upon the rôle of the intellect. He feels that as society advances, intellect will play an increasing part in controlling group action. Under normal conditions, the influence of the intellect will predominate, but under abnormal conditions, where a change comes through revolution, the emotional forces are likely to gain the ascendancy and the sane judgment of the wisest leaders is likely to

be overlooked. In a study of the forces which unite society, Professor Ellwood has not overlooked consciousness of kind, or imitation, or sympathy, or any of the factors which have been put forward by certain writers as alone able to account for the cohesion of social groups. In his system he has made a niche into which each one of these forces finds its place. It is this broad-minded treatment of the subject which makes this volume so well fitted for the needs of the student in the social sciences who wishes a broad outlook upon this field.

In *Social Diagnosis* we have the most complete study which has yet appeared upon the steps which should be taken by the social investigator in gathering and testing material. The book begins quite logically by a study of evidence and inference. Then follow the various steps to be taken in forming a diagnosis. As is natural, attention is first directed to the first interview with the applicant for relief. Then comes a study of the relative value of the additional sources of information and the order in which they should be consulted in most cases. These include the family group of the applicant, the relatives, physicians, schools, employers, documentary sources, other social agencies, and the use of letters, telephone messages, etc. In discussing each one of these sources, the author states the case for and against the reliability of evidence from this source. Then comes a study of what we can expect to learn from each one of these sources, followed by a study of the best way of getting the information desired. The volume is given added value from the fact that the writer has been not only a keen student of the subject, but has had years of actual experience in case work behind her. In addition to this a large number of organizations have coöperated in furnishing records which have been carefully studied to furnish statistical material for the volume.

The amount of investigation required to make a proper diagnosis, according to this volume, is quite appalling. The author recognizes this and admits that the average social worker is too busy during times of stress, and perhaps during ordinary times, to investigate as carefully as these directions would require. She holds however, and rightly, that even in a busy year it is well, now and then, to make a full and complete investigation of a few selected cases. To investigate as carefully as this volume would direct would be indeed to hitch your wagon to a star. Some workers would be spurred to greater efforts from reading this book. Others, and particularly beginners, might throw up their hands in despair. There is no case worker who could not be helped from the reading of this book. He will realize how far he still

has to travel. If he should try to put into practice the message of this book he might not hit the bull's eye, but he would probably come nearer the mark than he has in his case work before.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology has placed the English reading public under a deep debt of gratitude by publishing the Modern Criminal Science Series. *Criminal Sociology* is the ninth volume which has been translated and published by this association. The volume originally appeared in 1884, while the present translation is made from the French edition of 1905. Professor Ferri contends that punishment should be individualized and that attention should be directed to the criminal rather than to the crime. In this he stands as the representative of the positive school of criminology and in opposition to the classical school. There was, of course, some excuse for the contentions of the classical school that inhuman punishment should be done away with and a certain fixed punishment should be meted out for each crime. We now realize that each criminal should be studied in the light of his heredity, his environment and the peculiar conditions accompanying the crime. If this is accepted as the modern penology, then Professor Ferri must be given credit for his valuable contribution to it. This volume gives one of the best pictures of the changes through which criminal sociology has past in the last half century. Few would grant the same importance as the author to the anthropological factors. Most would be inclined to give more weight to the social factors.

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Community: A Sociological Study. By R. M. MACIVER. (London: Macmillan and Company, Ltd. 1917. Pp. xvi, 437.)

A former critic of sociology, now happily converted (p. viii), recants through the publication of his confession of faith, which embodies one of the more serious and, it should be added, more able attempts to establish certain fundamental laws of the organization and development of society. His is certainly not the conventional work in sociology or social psychology. His conception of psychology is of the introspective rather than the behaviorist type (p. 58), and his approach to sociology is from the standpoint of philosophy rather than from that of science. His starting point is a discussion of the nature of social fact and social law in general and on the basis of these principles he sets forth the major facts of "community" and the laws which are